

## An Address to the Car.

LONDON, July 17.—Following is the text of the address presented by the Deputation of the American Evangelical Alliance to the Car:

To the Imperial Majesty, Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias: The undersigned citizens of the United States of America and delegates of the American Board of the Evangelical Alliance, which is an organization composed of Protestant Christians of different denominations and countries, beg leave most respectfully to explain the circumstances which have permitted this appeal to your Imperial Majesty. With increased facilities of communication the unity of the human family become more and more practicable. National acts of philanthropy exert a direct influence beyond the boundaries of the countries in which they originate. The benevolent decrees of your Imperial Majesty in reference to the serfs, command the admiration of the friends of humanity in every land and throughout the world, and had a favorable effect upon our own Government in bringing about shortly afterward the emancipation of four millions of slaves. Confidence in the well-known benevolence of your Imperial Majesty emboldens us to express the profound sympathy felt by the multitudes in our own country with a large number of your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Baltic Provinces, whose condition is graphically described in the report made to your Imperial Majesty by Count Brodowski in April, 1864, and who, by the existing laws, were prevented from openly returning to the faith of their Lutheran ancestors.

As Americans, we venture to refer to our own national experience of the effects of religious liberty on the welfare of individuals and the stability of Government. By religious liberty we do not intend freedom from all authority, much less that of every individual to believe and worship according to his own free conscience, responsible only to the authority of God as revealed in His holy words. In the United States, religious dissenters and the forms of worship are equal before the law, which, supporting none, protects all and every (which interferes with their internal affairs.) The orthodox Greek Church, though with us the smallest as to numbers, enjoys in every respect the same liberty as the largest denomination. It may build churches, propagate its opinions, and exert its influence as freely in the United States as it has in the Empire of Russia. This religious freedom we have found not only to relieve the State from agitations and cares but is the surest pledge of social order and national unity by promoting mutual respect and charity among different denominations, but by insuring a sense of security to all in consequence of the enjoyment of their most sacred rights. In view of these considerations we respectfully solicit, in common with our brethren in Europe, in behalf of your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Baltic, that they may be permitted to worship God and educate their children according to the faith of their fathers, and the free preference of their own consciences.

Still further in behalf of American Missionaries, distinguished by intelligent piety and scholarship, who have labored long and successfully among the Armenians, Nestorians and other Christians under Mohammedan rule in Turkey, and on the borders of the Russian Dominions, we beg leave to ask your Imperial Majesty that Christian Governments may be induced to grant within their limits the same judicial protection among all subjects not belonging to the orthodox Greek Church, the liberty of worship and religious instruction, including the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, in support of the memorial which is now earnestly and respectfully presented. We appeal to the genius of Christianity, which being spiritual in its nature, requires moral influence and motives to the sacred rights of conscience, which demand outward expressions of freedom of public worship by the spirit of modern civilization, in which religious liberty seems to anticipate its universal prevalence, to the precepts of Jesus Christ, whose kingdom is not of this world and who is the head of those belonging to the Church, with the sincere hope that your Imperial Majesty may have the high satisfaction of adding another to the great acts of benevolence which have inspired the gratitude of mankind, and devoutly invoking upon your Imperial Majesty and upon all Russia the blessings of Almighty God, by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice.

We subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, your Imperial Majesty's obedient servants, William Adams, John Crosby Brown, William E. Dodge, Charles P. McKim, Nathan Phelps, Salmon P. Chase, Peter Parker, Matthew Simson, Cyrus W. Field, Philip Scoff, Secretary.

LONDON, July 16th.—Prince Gortschakoff has expressed to a deputation of the American Evangelical Alliance, the sympathy of his August Master, the Car, with the object of their prayers, viz: Advancement of the cause of religious liberty in Russia.

SACRED HAWKS.—Whenever the sacred hawk died, its body was handed over to the embalmer, and subsequently deposited in a sacred tomb. It mattered not where or how it met its death, in common with other sacred animals it was wrapped in linen cloth, and followed to the grave by a procession of mourners, whose outward signs of grief were shown by beating their breasts, and by such voluntary penances as testified to the veneration with which these animals were held. Even the hawks which died in foreign countries were embalmed and brought to Egypt. I have seen nothing on the monuments at any of the sparrow-hawk, which Sir J. G. Wilkinson names the kestrel. The latter does not prey on birds but is most partial to beetles, and in particular to the sacred scarabaeus, which it finds in abundance along the silty tracks of the river. The sparrow-hawk, kites, and the hooded crow wage a perpetual warfare on the little kestrel, which scarcely lasts as the other pounce past him. Again, as the kite is stooping on his quarry, the hooded crow, on the alert, gives chase, and often obliges him to forego his hold. The crow is a bold murderer, and may be seen disputing priority with the bald-headed vulture around the carcass of an ox or camel.—Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta.

THE FUTURE NEW YORK.—In twenty years from now, if it continues in the path of industry and enterprise it has trodden during the past five years, New York will be the leading city of the world. The grandeur and prosperity of Paris has fallen before the dawn of revolution, and the strength and ambition of London cannot compete with the fresh young life that animates the great New York. The boulevards in their broad, sweeping, substantial way, are rapidly carrying the centre of the metropolis to what five years ago was the city limits. Magnificent hotels, stately hospitals, wonderful hotels and princely residences come up as if by magic, and with slower growth the vast cathedrals are rising on several eminences. On the alert, given notice, the Central Park may be cut up into streets and buildings to accommodate people who must have their dry goods palaces within reach. Ground on the Hudson, from Ninetieth up to One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, is to be laid out for a magnificent park which is to be called the "River Side Park." Vanderbilt's big depot on the east side is an immense structure, its dome rising high above the heavens proportionate to its spread on earth, and covers several blocks.

A GREAT PARK.—The Central Park in New York city contains eight hundred and sixty acres, purchased at a cost of about five million dollars, and nearly as much more has been expended in laying out and embellishing the land since 1853. The museum is gathering a valuable collection of curiosities and specimens of every kind, and the zoological gardens are full of beasts, fowls and fish. There are the miles of carriage road and twenty-eight miles of walks. Last year there were 10,000,000 visitors. There have been 65,000 visitors and 16,000 vehicles at the park in one day. A board of eight commissioners control it, and a force of sixty police, in grey uniforms and white gloves, preserve order. Military bands, paid by the city, play on the plaza every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The latest revised tables at the Census Office, show the following aggregate of population of all the States and organized Territories: White, 35,581,638; colored, 4,879,838; Indian, 39,740; Japanese, 66; Chinese, 13,196; total, 35,540,187.

It is understood that certain questions in regard to the application of McGarran for restoration to the records of the Interior Department, will be offered for decision.

## A Dead Line, and its Meaning.

In the exact centre of the Niagara Suspension Bridge is a mark familiarly known by the habits of that neighborhood as the "Dead Line," across which, to certain unfortunate, it is almost sure danger to pass. This line is supposed to divide the jurisdiction of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. Although in reality the bridge itself is neutral ground, yet custom's laws give the line imaginary dangerous qualities.

On the bridge, at almost any time, men may be seen loitering—to all appearances being common tourists, or, perhaps, dwellers in the vicinity of the structure. These individuals, if they are closely watched, it will be seen, do not cross the entire length of the bridge, but stop at or about the dead line, and converse with others a little distance off, on either side. The men are dealers of either one or the other country, who, through immediate necessities or the dread of Sheriff's officers, have been obliged to step across into the friendly other side, and wait a settlement with their creditors, or for "something to turn up."

On Sundays, when civil law for debt is void, the gentry make it a point to visit their late country, and many are the tricks played to detain them till the arrival of Monday. If a row can be picked up with one of them at all it is done by some body hired for the purpose, and then both are arrested and locked up for a hearing. If he drives out his wagon hitch-pin is removed, or his harness cut. Oftentimes an untidy night is thus entangled, but generally, if liquor is avoided, the debtor manages to escape the pitfalls placed for him to walk into.

As a consequence he gets careless, and is more easily caught. He will cross the dead line and boldly up to the other end of the bridge, confident that he can retrace his steps in time to avoid capture. One thus careless, a fine, active young Scotchman, and a perfect athlete, was accustomed to boast of his strength and agility as easily able to rescue him if caught; but one day he was found nearly wanting. He was a fugitive from Canada, where he owed large sums, but having money to live upon, preferred, in a careless, dare-devil way, to live close to his late home, instead of moving further back into the States.

He was accustomed to walk to the Canada end of the bridge, where he would chat with the officers on duty. A Canadian Sheriff determined to capture him. Disguising himself and an assistant in women's dresses, they came to the American end, and approached their captive, being between him and freedom.

At last they came close upon him, and the Sheriff, placing his hand on the debtor's shoulder, proclaimed him his prisoner. The athlete, however, was too much for the law. Springing to his feet, he struck out right and left, and flooring his would-be captors, made for the dead line at full speed and crossed it in safety. Unfortunately for the Sheriff, the law held him responsible for the debts of his late prisoner, as he had allowed him to escape after proclaiming him his prisoner. The debts laid, therefore, to be paid by the Sheriff, and he laid plans for vengeance.

The Scotchman was very careful for a few weeks, but caution wearing off, a new plan was laid for his capture. Along the bridge were stationed at that time large hogheads filled with water, for use in case of fire, and the Canadian Sheriff managed to obtain leave to empty several of these and place men therein. The debtor one day sauntered by these vats and approached the Canadian end. In a few minutes, turning his head, he saw his captors in a line across the bridge, coming down upon him, and yielding to the inevitable, he surrendered and finally paid his debts.

The devices used by the British soldiers to desert are many. Lately, a man appeared wheeling a barrel of flour. On reaching the United States side, the head of the barrel was knocked in, and a deserter from the British ranks was released from his close quarters.—Niagara Cor. N. Y. Post.

THE NEW CANCER REMEDY.—Cundurango, the so-called cancer cure, is pronounced by competent authorities at Washington an unmitigated humbug. An eminent medical man who has examined it says that it has no medical properties whatever, and he would as soon think of giving a patient pine wood. Another physician told a patient by putting confidence in it. It will be remembered that American officials in South America wrote to the State Department regarding the curandero cure, and an official investigation was ordered. The committee will soon report and pronounce according to this statement. The minister from Ecuador owns the only accessible tract on which the curandero tree grows, and this fact may account for the gratuitous advertising which the humbug has received. The public of every locality may soon expect to have an opportunity of purchasing the curandero cure, and this exposure will have little effect in the way of preventing its sale. A firm in New York, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has prominently obtained a patent upon a mixture of curandero, run, sugar and cloves, and doubtless, in a few weeks the country will be flooded with this widely heralded cure. It is not known whether the patentee in this case is one of the original movers in the speculation or not, but as he obtained his patent upon the combination of substances, any one else is at liberty to use the simple decoction of curandero.

SLANDER.—There is a clever community, in every little social circle, in every class of manufacturing persons who should ever be avoided. They are easily detected, even by a stranger. Their common mark is suspicion. They are ever on the alert to hear some word and see some act that their fertile imagination can distort to the injury or prejudice of another. Their prudence and false modesty is fearful to contemplate, and their ploy is of the most exemplary kind. Can it be possible that such saintly beings are the mischief-makers of society? Do they look cheerfully out of the windows of the soul? No; that meek look has also the quick, furtive glance of the tiger and the cunning of the serpent. Do you ever hear the hearty laugh of innocent mirth burst free from their throats? No; that sickly, abortive, half smile, half sneer, is the only expression of their countenance. They are the assassins of character, and with their poisoned daggers they stab the reputation of their betters, and Judas-like, they betray with a kiss and inflict careless wounds under the guise of friendship. It is a wonder that they are not suspicious of Jesus Christ, and call him a freeloader of his day and age. They are talked with the women of Samaria, and was a friendly term with Mary Magdalene and several other women mentioned in the records of his life, that were not considered "very respectable" either. May time soon present nobler pursuits to busy these simple gossip-mongers, and let them learn before it is too late, that minding their own business is a beautiful pursuit. In doing so, the snarled glass through which they have had so much pleasure in looking to see others will be laid aside because no longer of any use. Their own lives and actions will and do testify that they judge others by themselves. San Jose Mercury.

COMPOSITE SHIPS.—The idea of employing iron frames and wooden planking in the construction of vessels has been tried for some time in England, and offers advantages over the use of wood or iron alone. By the employment of iron and wood together, it was intended that the peculiar disadvantages of the iron ship, namely, the tendency of the bottom to foul, should be avoided by applying copper sheathing, and, at the same time, the great structural strength of the iron retained. The composite plan also facilitates division of the hull, by water-tight bulkheads, in compartments, thus adding immensely to the safety of the vessel. A recent writer on the subject, in the *Mechanics Magazine*, says: "An iron ship is locally weak but structurally strong, while the converse is the case with a wood-built ship. An iron ship can be built with any desired number of water-tight compartments, whereby at the cost of some inconvenience in internal arrangements, a largely-increased degree of safety for crew, ship and cargo can be attained. They are also less easily than wooden ships, and they are, in addition, more durable. The points of advantage which are by some considered inherent, so to speak, in a timber-built ship, are too well known to need recapitulation here. There is, of course, less general strength of hull in wood than in iron ships, but then the former possess the important advantage of having their bottoms sheathed with metal—an advantage of no trifling nature. In fact, the chief objection to iron ships is the rapid fouling of their bottoms. This difficulty once effectually overcome, wooden ships would soon become curiosities of naval architecture. When the composite principle of ship construction first came into fashion, it was generally believed that they would, as the system became more perfected, displace alike ships built entirely of iron and those built entirely of wood. *Prima facie*, the system appeared to combine in itself all the advantages, and some others in addition, belonging to both iron and wooden ships, and varied and ingenious were the methods of combination and construction adopted. It was contended in favor of the composite ship that her frame-work of iron permitted of her being built in compartments, if thought necessary, while her wooden bottom could be sheathed with metal. The same facilities exist in composite as in iron ships for the construction of these bulkheads, and it is only necessary for any person, however unacquainted with the art of shipbuilding, to reflect upon the numerous known instances of ships sinking after collisions, to recognize the importance of supplying every composite ship with this undoubted means of safety. It is, in fact, a calamity of very frequent occurrence, and at the present time, when so much is being said, though little, we fear, done with the view to increased safety and comfort on board our merchant and passenger ships—we cannot do wrong in urging this point upon the attention of all who are engaged in the designing of ships for our mercantile navy. There have been several instances of ships provided with these forward or collision bulkheads—coming and on in violent collision, and still remaining afloat and getting safely into port."

The galvanic action which took place when other than copper bolts were employed to fasten the copper sheathing and the wooden planking to the iron frames, has necessitated the abandonment, to a great extent, of the composite principle. The cost of copper bolts is excessive, and those of galvanized iron are not suited to the purpose. A really seaworthy, well-built ship, however, only produced at great expense, whether it be constructed of wood, iron, or on the composite plan, and the additional expense of copper bolts would add proportionally less to the expense than to the durability, safety, and sailing qualities of the ship. *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

BARONET BURDETT-GOUTTS.—The recent elevation of this distinguished lady to the peerage will give an additional interest to the following particulars respecting her: Miss Goutts is the youngest of four daughters of the well-known Sir Francis Burdett, who married Sophia, the daughter of Thomas Goutts, the famous banker, and sister of the Marchioness of Dole and Countess of Guildford. Mr. Goutts left the whole of his fortune—some \$15,000,000—to his widow, who had been at one time Miss Harriet Mellon, the actress. She married the Duke of St. Albans, in 1827. Dying in 1837, the fortune of her husband reverted to his family by her will. She made Miss Angela Georgina Burdett, the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, her sole heiress, with the condition that she should assume the name of her grandfather. Miss Burdett-Goutts was then thirteen years of age, the youngest daughter of an ancient family, who were baronets since 1618—just six years after the first patent was granted by the king, planning the Plantation of Ulster, and before a hundred had received this dignity of hereditary knighthood. Her father, if not one of the most distinguished, was certainly one of the best known and most radical of the English politicians. His popularity was so great that Napoleon intended to make him President of the Republic after the capture of London by the Imperial troops. Miss Goutts never married, notwithstanding that her family position and wealth could have secured for her a magnificent settlement. Laboring none of the radical predilections of her father, she devoted her fortune to fostering the works of religion and charity—endowing churches, supporting foreign missionary establishments, improving schools, and withdrawing Magdalens from the paths of sin. She erected the church, parsonage and three schools of St. Stephen's, Westminster and the church at Carlisle, and endowed the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town and British Columbia. She has also devoted a large sum to a mission to the aborigines of a South Australia, and contributed in a princely manner to the fund for Sir Henry James's survey of Jerusalem. She built a Magdalene asylum at Shepherd's Bush. Believing that prevention was better than cure, she has endeavored to save a large class of women by improving the character of the education imparted at schools. She also took means to provide the women of Spitalfields with sewing and other work. On the site of the Nova Scotia Gardens she erected the well-known model dwellings called Columbia Square, and close to it was laid out a fine market, which is one of the architectural wonders of London. She has also done much to assist immigration from all parts of the United Kingdom. In addition to these bountiful outlays she has done much to aid deserving artists, and in every branch of art she is a liberal and judicious patroness. Her peacocks is to all intents and purposes a life one, and as her brother, Sir Robert Burdett, is childless, it is not likely that her patent provides for its reversion to him or his heirs.

FEMALE DRESS.—Female costume, is perhaps the most expensive result of the fall. No sooner had Eve bitten the apple than she discovered she wanted a dress, and that want has been increasing in intensity and comprehensiveness among her daughters ever since that unfortunate hour.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.—This celebrated case, where the claimant proposes to inherit the Tichborne property and title, if he can establish his identity as the heir who was supposed to have been lost at sea, is thus spoken of by the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*: The Tichborne trial has settled down into one of the permanent institutions of the country. For the last fortnight the claimant has been under examination and cross examination, and day after day the Court is crowded with great ladies, lords, members of parliament, dandies, and other distinguished persons with abundance of spare time on their hands, who find it less troublesome and more exciting to be present at the acting of a sensational novel than to read one at home. The claimant has broken down in many points and can remember nothing as to his education either at Paris or Stonyhurst, not even the names of his tutors. He admits to having learned Latin and Greek as boys learn it, but is not able to distinguish between the text of a Latin and a Greek book. But these things are thrown into the shade by the evidence on one point. In the Chancery proceedings it came out that the real Roger Tichborne had left with his family solicitor a sealed packet of instructions which was not to be opened until his return or the happening of some event, of which the particulars it is supposed, were only known to one man. This packet the solicitor kept till it was supposed that chance of hearing of any survivors of the wreck of the *Bella* had passed away, when it was destroyed unopened. The claimant, when asked as to the contents of the packet, declared that it contained a provision for his cousin, whom he had seduced before he left England, and that the event referred to was the possible birth of a child. It was known that his cousin, a lady of the highest character, would be one of the chief witnesses against him, as he had failed to recognize her when they met soon after his return to England, and she was perfectly convinced that he was not her cousin Roger Tichborne. She was in Court at the time and knew what he was going to say, but as rumors of the scandal had already got abroad it was better for all concerned that the whole matter should be investigated in open Court. Martin Gaele, when convicted, was first broken on the wheel and then hung up in a red shirt, and I think your readers will agree that such a fate has been well deserved by the complainant in this case if he should prove to be an impostor. The jury informed the judge that they wished to render a verdict without hearing the defense, as they believed the claimant was an impostor, but the proposition was not accepted to. The trial has been adjourned until November.

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